WINTER AT HEIDELBERG.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HEIDELBERG, Jan. 6, 1857. It is now mid-winter, but yet we have had bitherte but one week of winter weather. The air is soft and warm, the fields are green, and the birds are singing. Indeed, a day or two ago, some-body actually found a bird's nest, with three newly-laid eggs, and argued that the cold of Winter was It must be said, however, that, as a rule, it

rains the larger part of the time; and as for sun, meen and stars, and such like phenomena long out of mind, their sudden and unlooked-for appearance at rare intervals really produces a great sensation. But our week's Winter was decidedly a joily affair. Here, in the city, sleigh-riding ran m and, withal, sleigh-riding of a most extraord nary

and, withul, sleigh-riding of a most extraordinary hand. We have always maintained that sleigh-riding, as it exists in a normal state in New-England, especially on a bright moonlight night, with all its accompaniments of bells and warm buffalorobes and pretty faces—at least a dozen in the same sleigh, and merry songs and laughter—is the highest conception of terrestrial fun.

But the state of European society allows of no such intermingling of sexes; the sport is consequently not only shorn of its glory, but of the greater part of

not only shorn of its glory, but of the greater part of its humanity, and, instead of any of the scenes we have alluded to, we have crowds of corps-students going loose in droves, up and down the streets, and through the country, making day and night hide as with their uproar, and most extraordinary and ab

surd performances.

In the first place, a German sleigh is in itself enough to raise a laugh—a by no means unorna-mented affair, but so clumsy and stout as to dely all "break-downs." Its properly distinctive feat-are is a cushioned plank which sticks straight out chind, for a seat. Here the driver site, with hi feet upon the runners. His office is not to hold the reins, but a whip, with a club-handle about a feet and a half, and a lash about six feet long. This instrument be has practiced upon-served apprenticeship upon—until he understands how to make it crack most fearfully—really, without using

metaphor, most stunningly.

Imagine, then, bearing down upon you, through the main street, a train of forty or fifty loads of these corps students, with their puppet corps caps, white, red, yellow, green-vined, starred or spangled, just stuck upon the top of their heads, and rowdy boots coming above the knees—one holding the reins in a manner inconceivably awkward one who has not strong powers of imagination, and another applying the whip to the backs of the beasts, that have given up all idea of trotting respeciably under such treatment, and have broken specially under such treatment, and dave broken into a cow-gallop, making their great, flowing, gay-bordered blankets, strings of bells and fancy-trap-rings perform all sorts of fantastic flourishes, while the whole train is accompanied by the most fearful and incessant cracking of whips, like explosions of continuous volleys of patent-percussion cannon caps—imagine this procession for the foreground; for the background, the open market square filled with old women with all sorts of vegetables and comestibles and wares exposed for sale under the open sky-poor old women, standing all the while, shivering, or the more sedentary of them sitting with their feet in a basket of straw or over a pan of coals; for side-views, numerous professional wood-sawyers—the man pulling at one end of the saw, and the wife at the other; and here and there going up and down the streets, in all directions, just let loose from prison, bands of the most absurd-booking school-boys the sun ever shone upon, with cloaks that come up over their heads like a cowl, and with their books and writing materials upor their backs, in a regular soldier's hair knapsa giving them a most picturesque and mongrel apsearance, a sort of cross between incipient priests and incipient soldiers, leaving one in doubt whether they are likely to turn out monks or dragoons—put all these incongruous elements together into the same picture, and you will have a very fair idea of A Winter scene in Heidelberg.

But, after a week or so of snow and cold, all on

a sudden, the scene changed. The warm, soft wind came straight from Italy, the snow all melted away and disappeared by magic, leaving no trace of it behind; the fields are all green again, so that we take long swells upon the modatains without an evercoat, and come down with a wild flower in our button-hole.

The Winter hitherte, the Germans say

bles the mild Winter of 1811, which was followed by that never-to-be-forgotten wine-crop, the traces of which still exist in the famous Effec.

To-night the moon pours its pale silver light over eastle to see if the old run would look in any way spectral in the moonlight. There is a strange charm in strolling around those vacant gardens alone among the shadows of the old trees, and in standing upon the terraces which overlook the city, and that broad, rich plain which spreads itself in the night air, which feels like Spring. It is sol-emn and fancy-breeding to stand at the foos of the old rent tower, which casts a gigantic black shadow. and to stroll through the drawbridge and watch tower into the empty court, and see the sculptured Squres looking down upon you in the pale light; gods and goddesses and heroes; David holding in his hand the head of the giant Goliah, around whose brow the green ivy has crept up and twined itself, forming a living wreath for the victor; kings in armor, and grim old knights standing there so solemnly, upon the walls.

There is semething entieing in the feeling which

There is semething entiting in the feeling which scene awakens; and we determined to get inside the scalls, and explore the rained apartments and vaulted passage-ways, and, if possible, find the staircase that leads up the rent tower, and, seated under the trees that grew on the top, so enjoy our ruminations. A small tree helped us into a broken window, and, having jumped down within, we groped our way along through the dark passages. One of these would end at a window was a could only put our head out among the where we could only put our head out among the where we could only put our head out smooth the ivy and look down upon the fosse; another would lead dem ward into regions we didn't quite care to reture into; but none of them led into the Tower of old Frederick the Victorious. Failing in this, we wander on in another direction, prudently de-clining to follow the way that leads downward till we come into the great apartments and halls of the ruined palace of Otto Henry. The full moon ruined palace of Otto Henry. The full moon the sculptured walls inside; and high up, toward the sky, in the clear light, stand the figures of Japiter and Saturn, as if holding watch over the rain. If one is ever to grow sentimental, and draw inspiration from the moon, what so good an opportunity as now! There seems to be a strange sympathy between this pale, wan moonlight and the grand, eld ruin—a sert of sad and awish sympathy, to be sure, but yet it has its charm. We have now reached the further end. The great Octagen tower is before us; perhaps we can find our way up that, and look down from it upon the city.

Just at this instant a fearful outery breaks out at our very feet. Shades of the martyrs, what is bouldog, and the monster is perfectly furious, and is bound to rouse all the spirits of the castle. He has succeeded in rousing his brother at the other end, who is growling most fearfully. Are these brutes loose, and can they get at us! Who can ever find his way back through all these dark passages | and what will these wretches be doing meanwhile? Now we hear a chain rattle; it

We are not aware of being peculiarly "impres-

sible" to dogs or other nocturnal bugbears, but

In a minute more we are quietly sliding down our tree into the court-yard, leaving moonlight ruins, romance, dogs and all behind, convinced by actual experiment that it is only a very small "step be-"tween the sublime and the ridiculess"—especially when one wakes up a big bull-dog in the dark.

Speaking of corps-students, you probably re-member the reports of rebellion last Summer among the Heidelberg students. A word or two in regard to that affair may be of interest as illustrating the powers that a German University has, and the powers that it basn't.

It seems that the corps, which constitute about number of students here, had been for some time guilty of such irregularities, that the Prorector determined to crush the whole instituingly, one hundred and fifty soldiers suddenly appeared from Carisruhe, the corps were ordered to disband, to lay aside their caps and badges, and not to be found in companies consisting of more than three persons. Their dueling-house was entered, their swords and arms taken away, and the house shall up. The University than its property of the laws of the laws. the house shut up. The University then issued an order to the city, forbidding any one to take one of order to the cry, forbituing any cole to take out of the city-gates, and the hotels and beer-houses were forbid-den to allow them to assemble. All resistance was vain. They attempted to relieve themselves by singing a song or two, but the soldiers imme-diately dispersed them; and thus, at one blow, and in one day, an institution which strikes its roots at the very foundation of student-life was can conduct far more boldly and despotically toward its students than an American; for the students cannot leave the university without permis sion, whatever provocation they may have had to do so. To do this would be, in effect, to be ex do so. To do this would be, in energy to be expelled, and to be expelled from the university is to be ruined for life, unless the student should be appear to be an independent prince. He can enter no other university, be can receive no appointment, and practice no profession; for all these things are in the gift of the Government, and the path that leads to them is through the universities.

This affair raised a fearful talk here, as you may well suppose (for people can venture to express themselves, with some freedom, against the university, without danger of banishment); those who favored the corps calling the Prorector a tyrant, and such like pleasant names, and the rest applauding him for his fearless and efficient conduct in ex-tinguishing an evil. Wheever might have the mishing an evil. right, it seemed evident that corps-life in Heidel-

berg was at an end.
But, soon after the opening of this term, the suddenly emerged from their state of annihilation, and reappeared, to everybody's amazement, in full uniform, and in all their glory. The way was this. Most of these students are from high families many of them noble, some even princes—and the Grand Duke had been induced to annul the edict of the University and restore the corps, with all their former privileges, except fighting. This re-striction the students ventured to set aside, and reopened their Fechtbund. The University, however, promptly availed itself of what power was left it, took away their arms—worth several hundred florins—and threw the offenders into the University Carcer. This process was hardly thought by the corps to pay; and now, when they want to fight duels, they take the precaution to pass over the boundaries of Baden to enjoy their amusement.

R. S. T. FAGI.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Cowerpondense of The N. Y. Tribune.
OMAHA, Feb. 28, 1857.

The Territorial Legislature convened at this place Jan. 5, and adjourned on the 13th inst. The first two weeks of the session were spent in a desperate attempt to remove the capital from Omaha to an imaginary town situated up Salt River, and the scrip of which was freely circulated among members to influence their votes. The bill finally passed both Houses, was vetoed by the Governor, and, failing of a two-thirds vote in the Council, was dropped. The whole movement arosala. But it lent jealousy of the rising glory of Omaha. But it has signally failed; and, as Congress has recently has signally failed; appropriated \$50,000 for the completion of the itol at this place, the question will not probably

be agitated again.

Jealousy was also the cause of another equally uncelled-for movement against Omaha—namely, Raise one of the the division of Douglas County. Being one of the smallest counties in the Territory, and surrounded as it was on the east, south and west by the Mis-souri and the Platre Rivers, never was a single district better calculated to remain a unit. But it has been divided. Larpy is the name and Belle-vue the shire town of the county formed from the

south half of Douglas.
Gov. Izard signed the bill for the division more from a desire to pacify the excited feelings of the enemies of this place than from any other cause. Omaha still remains the county seat of Douglas

County.

After the County and Capital bills were disposed of, the bank charters came up for discussion. We already have six banks in operation; all of them banks of issue, with a transferable stock. This would seem enough for a Territory with a population of only 12,000. But no. The members of both Hugger with an innorance and a rock-basedone. tion of only 12,000. But no. The members of both Houses, with an ignorance and a recklessness of the true interests of the Territory which it is painful to contemplate, thought best to let loose a litter of seven more wild cats upon us. It is wor-thy of remark that the very same combination that voted to divide Douglas County and remove the capital, voted in a body for the banks; the game evidently being a mutual exchange of good offices between the members of a clique, a part of whom desired to humble Omaha, and a part to fill their own pockets at the expense of others. After a long and violent discussion, in which the Douglas delegation in both Houses went almost in a body against the bank charters, seven of them were

But Gov. Izard, with a firmness equaled only by Gen. Jackson, vetoed every one of them, as he should have done. Gov. Izard evidently likes to choke wild cats. He is often spoken of as a weak and timid character, destitute of decision and influence, and unfit for his pest; but he has had the firmness and wisdom to quash almost every public act of our corrupt and thoughtless Legislature, and Nebraska has cause to bless her old Governor, who, regardless of the threats and insults that have been saped upon him, has dared to consult her true in terests and take a responsibility such as an executive officer seldom has to assume. Two of the bank charters were, however, passed over the Gov-ernor's veto, and we shall soon have eight banks in

operation in the Territory.

A great number of ferry charters were als passed, and a vast quantity of roads run on paper. The Legislature also repealed the existing code of laws, and the new one which is to take its place will not go into operation until June, so that the Nebraskaites have nothing now wherewith to square

their conduct but the common law.

I may as well state here that the reports which bave appeared in some of the Eastern papers in re-gard to rows and disorders in the Legislative As sembly are oothing more nor less than the grossest misrepresentations. Nothing whatever occurred during the session to disturb the quiet of the city or the deliberations of the Legislature. It is true the Speaker on one occasion ordered Mr. Hanscom to take his seat, and, on his refusal, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him; but the Sergeant-at-Arms didn't, and there was the end of it.

The Winter in Nebraska commenced about the middle of November with a series of terrible storms of snow and wind, which took place as often as once a week until Janusry; the interludes being filled up with severe cold. During the moath of January the weather continued cold but quiet: the thermometer sinking for several nights as low as twenty-five or thirty degrees below zero, and remaining at from one to ten below during the day. But with the first days of February there came a change. The air for the last three weeks has been soft and balany. The sun shines bright and the ice in the Missouri will no doubt break up

Joseph, 125 miles below Omaha.

About two feet of snow fell in November and December, and the quantity did not sensibly increase or decrease until the first of February. the eastern portions of Nebrashs and Kansas are elevated some 4,000 feet above the ocean, we may expect that the Winters will be cold. But they will not be so severely so as in the same latitudes on the Atlantic, because the atmosphere is so much dryer here. The distance, also, of these regions from any great bodies of water, will prevent either the snows or the rains from being so abundant as in localities nearer the Atlantic or Pacific shores.

The soil of this part of Nebraska is very porou-

The soil of this part of Nebraska is very porous, so that it absorbs vast quantities of moisture, and does not suffer from a drouth which would prove fatal to vegetation at the East.

The Land-Office was opened at Omaha on the 2d of February, and preemptions can now be made on a large number of townships. As soon as Spring opens, settlers will no doubt avail themselves of the approximate to obtain a title to at least 160 acres. exportunity to obtain a title to at least 160 sores, which is all the law allows them to preempt. But a person can preempt 40, 80 or 120 seres is

he desires. A line of 40+-40s in the shape of an L, in the shape of a T, or in any other shape, pro-vided they all join by a line eight rods in length—can be prosumed. But a presention cannot be made be precupted. But a precuption cannot be made upon those parts of a quarter scatten which only corner upon each other. North of the Platte the Clube allow 220 acres to each settler. In such a case 160 acres can be preempted, and the rest en-tered at the lard sales. Land warrants can be applied before the public sales only to pay for a pre-emption; consequently, before the sales, a person can use only one warrant, and that as I have indicated. But after the sales they can be used either in pre-empting, or in any quantities at private entry. The land efficers charge \$1 in addition to the price of the land for every forty acres located. Previous to making a preemption—and it may be only two hours previous—the purchaser must file on his land; that is, he must go to the Land Office and stgoiff to the Magistrate or Recorder his intention of preempting the given tract. In case two or more persons file on the same piece of land, when any one of them offers at the Land Office to precent, he must summon the other filers.

They all must have their witnesses, and the one

who can prove that he made the first bona fide settlement and improvement upon the land will be allowed to prove up. A person filing before the public sales must prove up previous to them; but if he files at any time after them, he has swelve more has been previous to getting his title.

At the time of proving up, the preemptor must

be actually living on the land-must have made a settlement there; that is, have rested a comfortable cabin, or laid the fountations of one at least. The improvements must be made by the preemptor himself or by his agent acting di ectly That is, if a person purchases a claim with im-provements already upon it, he cannot preempt upon the strength of those improvements, but must

nake some himself. Many preemptions are made with but a few dollars' worth of improvements. The Preemption law, designed by Government to encourage actual settlement, is very often evaded. In thousands of cares the settler (sham) goes on the land, for the title of which his mouth is watering, remains just long enough to accomplish his purpose, proveup, and then leaves it to return no more forever-laughing in his sleeve at his Uncle Samuel, who seems to see his lands taken from him and his pockets emptied with inexhaustible patience and good-nature.

At this office one witness is required, and the preemptor must live at least five days upon his land before he can get his title. If a married man, he must have his wife along with him. Widows and single gentlemen can make a preëmption, but a single lady cannot. But no one can use the pre-emption right but once, or at all, provided he al-ready has 320 acres of land in any State or Terri-

tory of the United States.

In proving up a precomption, but a single warrant can be used. For instance, if a person has two 80s or a 120 and a 40, he can apply one of his 80s or his 120, but not both of his 80s, or his 120 and 40. He can use any one of his warrants and pay the section cash. rest in eash.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, ANDREW H. GREEN, President, in the chair. In consequence of the opening of streets, and other city improvements, which sometimes so interfere with the school property as to render it necessary to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, a resolution was adopted referring the matter to a Select Committee of three, to inquire and report what is the legal disposition of the proceeds of the sale under such circumstances.

By resolution, the sum of \$108.50 was appropriated to pay Mr. Sankey's bill for extra work on School No. 12, Seven'h Ward.

A resolution appended to a report of the Committee

A bill of \$39 was presented for cutting as set of Trustees," "Inspectors" and "Commissioners" on a narble tablet placed in Public School No. 14, and re-

marble tablet placed in Public School No. 14, and referred to Finance Committee.

The Committee on the Annual Apportionment presented a report seeting forth the apportionment of the school moneys for the year 1857. The money to be apportioned consists of 1st. An amount equal to the State quota, which amounts to (excluding Library money) \$202,905.90. 2d. An amount equal to one-tweetieth of one per cent on the taxable property of the city—say \$250,870. The total average attendance being 47,584, the amount to be apportioned per scholar is about nine dollars and sixty four cent—say \$9.644. The following schedule exhibits the total average attendance in each Ward and the apportionment:

VI1.580.318	15,245 (9)	XVII2,126.532	20,507 18
VII2,403.12	23,169,35 2	(VIII2,733 243	26,359 53
VIII1,994.204	19,225 00	XIX., 514.247	4 696 20
1X.,3,415 380	32.985 17	XX2,941.199	28,355 44
X. 2 2.1.176	50 958 62	XXI1,829 016	17,624 20
X13712 199	35.788 VB	XXII2.309.411	22, 271 57
X111,873,60	18,056 39		
XIII2,343.186	22 589 86 7	otal 44,607 417	\$430,063 62
X1112,040.100	CORPORATE		
		age Attendance.	Amount.
New York Orphan Asylum 178			\$1,716 12
Roman Cathoric Orphan Asylum 631			6,083 68
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum 197			1,899 36
Mechanics' Society School			163 88
House of Refuge 519			5.003 84
Hamilton Free School			318 06
Leake and Watta O	rehen Honse		2.045 92
Colored Orehen As	post recurs		2,410 24
Colored Orphan Asylum			1.291 88
New York Juvenile	Asvium		3,104 52
Ladies' Hotne Miss	otary Societ		2,236 8u
Five Points House	of Ludustry		2 419 9
hite Lowits House			

would ecoperate with the Board of the Governors in submitting the question of the right and power and duty of the school authorities of the city and of the Alm-house authorities, in relation to said school, to the Sopreme Court, at the earliest practicable day, on an agreed state of facts.

After the transaction of some other business, the

RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, to hear the arguments of parties in favor of or opposed to the extension and widening of Crosby, Chatham, Narsan and Pearl streets.

Mr. Bootz, the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and stated there were four resolutions before the Common Cot-acil, calling for the extension and widening of Crosby—the extension and widening of Chatham street—the widening of Nassau street, and the widening of Pearl street—the whole four having been suggested for the relief. As porhing had been neard from the owners of property on Chatham street, the Committee would first hear remarks from them on that matter.

mittee would first hear remarks from them on that matter.

Mr J. Hanson, an owner of property on Chatham street, contended that the widening of that thoroughfare would not tend to relieve Broadway. The measure was uncalled for, and even supposing that it was, the cost would be immense. Already nad property holders on the east side of the town been heavily ascreed for the opening of the Bowery and Canal street. The tax payers of New York were now taxed more than they can bear, and he thought they were now pretty well satisfied. The extension and widening of City Hall Place to Mulberry street, and the paying of the thoroughfare with Beigian payement, would tend to reheve both Broadway and Chatham efreet. North William street was to be extended which would relieve Chatham street. The omnibuses and care in Chatham Within street was to be extended which would relieve Chatham street. The omnibuses and care in Chatham street tend to crowd the street, the former could be made to pass up or down some other street, but the lister were fixtures and were of course compelled to keep one course. Many persons would be unable to bold their property if these heavy assessments were leaved. levied.
The CHAIRMAN saked if anybody was opposed to the

Mr. Rox Lockwoop said be was an occupant of

Bloadway, and, if any widealog was to be dead, he was in favor of taking Nassan street. He contended that the relief in Broadway was required below the Park, he thought no relief was wanted. The omnibuses, he said, were a chronic nuiseance in New York, and they should be removed from Broadway. The matter of compelling the Soand and other steamboats to land their passeagers above Caral street on one eide and Fulton street on the other was now before the Common Council, and he thought it was a good idea. These boats tended to increase the crowd below the Park. The markets should also be removed, as they drew large crowds of people and hundreds of v-hicles below the Park. Toe people of New York were overridden by the o-mibus interests, and if they were continued below the Park, then he would favor the widening of Nassau street, and also Church street below Fulton street, and extending it to Thin ty place, and so on to the Battery.

Ex Ald, Chauncher said that the time had coms when a grop heald be put to this eternal widening of treests. A man could not the streets and the constitute of treests. A man could not treest.

Ex Aid. Chauncer said that the time had come when a stop should be put to this eternal widening of streets and the opening of streets. A man could not now tell how long he should have a house over his bead. In Boston and other large cities on this eternal confusion. He was opposed, in 15to, to all street improvements. The omethouse were a great nuisance, and there were too many of them in Broadway. He thought that the parement of the side streets with the Belgian pay-ment would tend to relieve the street in question. He opposed the opening of new streets, without the consent of the majority of the people living thereon; and the Common Council in extreme cases, were only instituded in taking the property of citizens. were only justified in taking the property of citizens.

Councilman FRANKLIN advocated the establishment

Councilman Franklin advocated the establishment of a lew avenue on the west side of Broadway, via Greene street and University place. Wene this was done, and stages and heen ed vehicles compelled to go down by one route and up another, Broadway would be relieved, and not before.

Joseph Phoor thought there were too many doctors at work trying to relieve Broadway. He was opposed to opening any more streets without the consent of a majority of residents on the line. Poor people could not stand the presence in the way of assessments.

Mr. Hagoraffy approved the widening of Pearl street. The sum of \$185 318 had been assessed on Pearl street for the opening of the new dowery, and the patters assessed has not derived one cent a worth of beacht. The amount of the bill for the counsel fees, clerk hire, Ac., for the improvement, am unted to about \$22,500. Will the exception of the originator of the scheme, he had heard the matter spoken of only with disgust. Harrought that if Pearl street was widened it would be for ever runed as a piace of business.

Samuel F. Mort said he commenced doing business on Pearl street in 1811, and had coliced that the widest portions of the street were the last to become places of husiness. The cause of the deportal rents in Pearl

portions of the street were the last to become places of business. The cause of the depreciated rents in Pearl street was to be found in the fact that the dry goods men had mostly left Pearl street, and whenever went tens increased. The present business on the street required longer stores than formerly, and yet it was proposed to cut down these stores by widening the

Street.
Peter Tirus thought that the widening of Chatham street would demage property on that street. The lots were very narrow new, and if the street was opened After some brief remarks by ex-Conneilman Swan,

Councilman OTTARSON, ex Alderman Titus and others. the meeting adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. Number of immates in institutions at W'd's Isld 1,467 - \$550.

Number in Marine Hospital 111 153 THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Commissioners of Police met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's Office for the trial of Policemen charged with violation of the rules and requiations and dereliction of duty. Present Mayor Wood and Judge RUSSELL.

Officer White, Seventeenth Ward, charged with taking a bribe from a man named Goldbird, was first tried. Judge Dran appeared for White, and explained the matter to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and the case was dismisred.

and the case was dismissed.

Lavi Pierce, Seventh Ward, charged with misdirecting Officer Clark, who was in search of counterteiter who lived in his, Pierce's, baseanent, was next tried. Officer Clark testified that he called to see Pierce, who told him that the men whom he was in

Decision reserved.

Other FLYNN Seventh Ward, charged with using abusive language to Mr. Ward, respecting a bill, was next put on trial. After a hearing in the matter, the complaint was dismissed, upon payment of the bill.

MARINE AFFAIRS. THE NIAGARA.

each Ward and the apportionment:

WARD SCHOOLS.

AttendWards. ance.

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Apportionment.

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Apportionment.

Apportionment.

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Apportionment.

App satisfactory, she will then sail for Ergland, to assist laying the telegraphic cable. While engaged in that service, she will only carry four of her guus.

MARINE LOSSES FOR MARCH. Eight ships, 14 barks, 11 brigs, 29 schooners and one sloop, nearly all American vessels, were cast away during the mouth of March. The total losses for the
 year, thus far, are:
 3,552,700 March
 \$1,235,500

 February
 1,666,600 March
 \$6,514,800

E. Meriam announces that the relief fund for the wicow of John F. Jones amounts to \$1,639 78.

THE ISAAC NEWTON. All the necessary auxiliaries are now at the steamer,

and preparations are in an advanced state for raising and pumping out the Isaac Newton. A bulkhead has been constructed abaft the leak, forward, and when her stern windows are raised above the water, the work of freeing her of water will take but a short time. Her upper salcons, thus far, remain unicjured. In two or three days more it is expected she will be affoat. STONINGTON LINE OF STRAMERS.

On and after Monday next, the steamers for Stonington will leave this city at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 5 o'clock

The Cunard Mail steamer Africs, Capt. Shannon,

\$309,192 50. The Hamburg steamer Hammonia, Capt. Heydeman also left for Hamburg, with 72 cabin passengers and 40 in the steerage." METEORS AT SEA. Capt. L. Soulé of the bark Oregon, which arrived

left yesterday for Liverpool, with 111 passengers and

yesterday from Havie, reports that on the 25th Much, in lat. 41° 06', lon. 66° 30', during a dense fog, three balls of fire passed over the vessel, making a noise similar to a shock from a cannon. The last one burst about the marthead, casting sparks all about the deck. Every person on deck at the time was knocked down, but without injury. LETTER PROM CAPT. DUNHAM OF THE BARK ADRIATIO

LETTER FROM CAPT. DUNHAM OF THE BARK ADRIATION LA CHOTAT, Staturday, Feb. 28, 1807.

We arrived here the 10th inst. and finished discharging the 20th. On the 21st we had about half of our ballast in, and all cleared from the Castom House, and I was to have been paid my freights at 50 clock, and to have gone to see the day after. At 4 o'clock an order came from Havre by telegraph from the owners of La Lyonnia to stop the freight and the vessel. I immediately went to Marreilles, and protested against the proceedings, and against the jurisduction of the French Courts to try an American for an accident on the night seas. I have made a full statement of the case before the Consul, and both the mater and two men who were on board at the time of the accident have gone to Marthe Consul, and both the matter and two men who were on board at the time of the accident have gone to May seitles to sign it. As soon as it is inished the Consul is going to send it to the American Minister at Paris. The Consul thinks that as soon as he reserved it he will make a demand on the French Government for the immediate release of the vessel.

All the Americans at Marseilles say it is the most absurd charge that they ever heard of, and that I can receiver heavy damages for the detention it has caused. There cannot be found upon record another case like the—of the minister of one nation attaching the movement. cannot be found upon record another case like the—of
the subjects of one nation attaching the property of
another for a casualty that happened on the high seas,
without the jurisdiction of any nation. I do not know
what the owners of the Lyonnais expect us to do,
unless it is to pay for the ship; for if she is inspred, as
the papers state, I should think they would think they
stood a better chance of getting their money from the
underwriters.

THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK No. XII MADAME CARZO, THE BRAZILIAN ASTROL-OGIST. No. 15) Bowery.

Box-constrictors, half-naked savages, dyewoods Jesuit's bark, cockatoos, scorpions and ring-tailed monkeys are not, as we had hitherto supposed, the only contributions to the happiness of mankind affords by South America, for the Province of Brazil grows fortune-tellers of a very superior quality as to respectability and neatness of appearance. If there be any diabelism in modern witchcraft, the practicers thereof who have received their education in tropical latitudes ought to be the most worthy of credence and belief, ina much as the temperature of their places of residence seems to afford a supposition that they live nearer headquarters, and are therefore most likely to receive information by the directest routes. Reasoning thus, our reporter was prepared to place the most implicit confidence in any revelations of the future that might be made by the mysterious woman who pays for the daily insertion of the subjoined advertisement to The Herald and Sun:

MADAME CARZO, the gifted Brazilian Astrologist tells the fate of every person who visits her with wonderful accuracy, about love, marriage, business, property, losses, things stolen, luck in lotteries, absent friends, at No. 151 Bowery,

The corner of Bowery and Broome street and vicinity seem to have some kind of a constitutional disorder, and it relieves itself by a cutaneous eruption of low rum shops and pustulous beer saloons, which always look as if they ought to be squeezed and rubbed with ointment of red lead. It always seemed to our reporter as if the city wanted to scratch itself in that particular part to relieve the local irritation, and then ought, for the sake of its general health, to take a large dose of brimstone immediately afterward. The liquors sold at these piaces are those pure and healthful beverages, warranted to kill at forty rods," and are the very drit ks with which a convivial but revengeful man would wish to regale his friend against whom he held a secret grudge. Madame Carzo, cherishing, doubtless, loving and regretful remembrances of the barmless reptiles of her own Brazilian forests, has taken up her abode in the very thick of the Bowery bar-rooms, as the only things afforded by our frigid climate, at all approaching in life-destroying malignity the speedier venoms to which she has been accustomed in her delightful Southern bome. First-rate facilities for drugging a man into a state of crazy madness are offered at the bar across the way; he may swill himself into a condition of beastly stupidity with lager beer from next door below; he may be pleasantly poleoned by degrees with the drugged alcohol in various forms which is sold next door above; or he may be more speedily disposed of with a couple of doses of "doctored" whisky from the festering den just round the corner.

Lucrezia Borgia was a novice, a mere babe in toxicology. New-York wholesale liquor dealers could teach her the alphabet in the fine art of slow poisoning. She would no longer need the subtle chemistry of the Borgias; she could learn of them to poison wholesale and do the work by labor-saving machinery.

Madame Carzo, the Brazilian interpreter of Yankee fate and fortunes, lives in the third story of house No. 134 Bowery, with her sister, a girl of about fifteen years of age. The two occupy themselves with plain sew ing, except when the Madame is everhauling the future azd taking a look at the hereafter of some anxious inquirer, who pays her as much for the reliable information she imparts in three minutes, as she would charge him for making three shirts. Our reporter proceeded to bouse No 151 Bowery, gave his customary modest ring at the door, and was admitted with as little quesuon as if he had been the taxes, the Croton water or the gas. Up the two flights of stairs walked the gen tleman in the pursuit of witcheraft, gave a bashful knock at the door, at the side of which was painted, on a small bit of posteboard, "Madame Carzo"-repented of his temerity before the echo of the knock had died away, but was admitted into the room before his repertance had time to develop itself into running away. A shabby-looking girl, with her hair in as much confusion as if the city had contracted to keep it straight, with one car-ring in her car and the other on the table, with her shoes down at the heel, her dress unbooked behind, and her breast-pin wrong side up, was the model young woman who had answered the krock. She had evidently been engaged in an animated single combat with another young woman of about the same quality and age who was seated on a low stool in the corner, for she instantly renewed hosthities by stabbing her antagonist in the arm with teedle, tapping her on the head with a thimble, and kicking her pin-cushion under the table so she could not recover it without crawling on her hands and kneed at the feet of our delegate. Our seporter took an observation. On a small sofa

or lounge at the side of the room was a quantity of what ladies call "work," thrown down in a great hurry

the becewax and the measuring tape, and the bodkin half concealed inside, as if the knock at the door had startled the needlewoman, and she had flown to parts unknown. It was undoubtedly Madame Carzo herself who had so unceremoniously deserted her colors and her weapons, and our reporter looked at the needle with veneration, viewed the thimble with respect, and regarded the beeswax and the bodkin with concen traied awe. A small cooking-stove was in the side of the room, and immediately over it was a picture of Andrew in such a position that he could smell all the dinners; a number of other pictures of Roman Catholic subjects were neatly framed and hanging against the wall-St. Somebody taking his case on an X shaped cross. St. Semebody Else comfortably cocking on a gridien, and St. Somebody, different from either of bese, impaled on a spear like a bug in an Entomological Museum. There was also an atrocious colored print labeled "Millard Fülmore." which, if it at all resembled that venerated gentleman, must have been taken when he has had the measles complicated with the mumps and toothache, and was attired in a skybine coat a red crayat vellow vest and butter-nut col cred pantalcons. The room was neatly furnished with earpet, table, chairs, cheap mirror and a lounge. The literature in the apartment was asserted, and consisted of the following ist: One copy of The N. Y. Sun, one ditto N. Y. Herald, one citto Mrs. Supkens's Monthly for December, and a copy of a classic novel entitled The Bold Guer villa. While our reporter was taking this observation, the two young ladies before mentioned had continued to spar after a feminine fashion, and had finished about three rounds; the model, who had answered the bell, bad got the other one, who was blackhaired and virioue, under the table, and was following up her advanage by sticking a bookin into the tender places on her feet and ankles. When the model had at length thorraghly subjugated and subdued the blackbaired one, and reduced her to a state of passive misery, she turned to her visitor with an amiable smile, and asked him if he desired to see the Madame. Receiving at affirmative reply, she gave a sly kick to her fallen foe, stepped on her toes under pretence of moving away a chair, and then disappeared into another room to inform Madame Carzo that visitors and dollars were

awaiting her respectful consideration in the anter om.

The "gifted Brazilian astrologist" regarded the sug-

gestion with a favorable eye, for the medel soon re

appeared and showed the searcher after hidden

knewledge into a bedroom nearly dark, wherein were several dresses hanging on the wall, a bed, two chairs, a table and Madame Carzo,

The hebt was so arranged as to fall directly in the face of the visitor, while the countenance of the Madame

less, in spite of this disadvantage, our reporter by

careful observation is enabled to give a tolerably acen-

rate description of Madame Carse, as follows: She is

a tall comely-looking woman, with unusually large

black eyes, elear complexion, dark hair worn à la Jen-ny Lind, a small hand, clean and with the nails trim-

med, and she has a low, sweet voice. Her dress was lady-like, being a neat half-mourning plaid, with a

plain lines collar at the neck, turned smoothly over; altegether, Bacape Carzo, the Breathan Astrologist,

who speaks without a symptom of foreign accent, impressed our reporter as being a transplanted Yankoe school ma'sm, with shrewdness enough to see that while education and enlightenment would only pay her twenty dollars a month, superstation and ignorance would give her twice that sum in a week.

The screeress and the anxious inquirer seated them. selves face to face, and the following dialogue ensued: Do you wish to consult me, Sir ?" "Yes." "My terms are a dollar for gentlemen."

The expected dollar was banded over, when the cute Yankeeism of the Brazilian lady biazed out brilliantly, for she instantly produced a "Thompson's "Bank-note Detector" from under a pistows and a one dollar note, issued by the President and Directors of the "Quinniplack Bank" of Connecticut, underwent a severe scrutiny. At last the genuzoness of the bill, and the solvency of the Bank were certified to the Madame's satisfaction, by Phompson with a " p" in his orscular pamphlet, and Madame Carso was evidently satisfied that our reporter didn't mean to swindle her, but was good for small debts not excording one dollar each. Accordingly she took his left hand, regarded it for some time, apparently de-lighted with its model symmetry, but at last so far conquered her sheet admiration as to speak and

"You were born under two planets, Moon and Mare Moon brings you a great deal of twouble in the early part of your life. Moon has occasioned a great deal of anxiety to your parents on your account. Moon made you liable to accidents and misfortunes while you was boy, and Moon will give you great trouble until you arrive at middle age. You were born, I should say, across the water, and you will die across the water in a city, but not a great city. You are, I should say, now far away from that city, and from your home and parents and friends, who are, I should say, all now far away across the water. You will be sure, however, I should say, for to see them all before you die, and to die in the city that I told you of. Your line of life runs to 60; you will, I shou'd say, live to be 60, but no much after. Moon will cause you much trouble for many years, but you will be certain for to succeed well in the end, I should say. You will be certain for to have final success and to conquer every obstacle, in spite of Moon, I should say."

It censed as was our usually mild reporter at the Moon for interfering with his prospects and meddling in his private affairs, he still so far mastered his indignation as to pay careful attention to the sequel.

On the small stand were two packs of cards of different sizer, and a volume of Byron. Madame Carao took up one pack of the cards, presented them to the young man, waited for them to be cut three times, after which she said:

"You face up a good fortune I should my, you have had trouble but can now, I should say, see the end of it—you face up money which is coming to you from over the water I should say, and you will be sure for to get it before a great while. You will never have much money from relations or friends, though you will, I should say, perhaps have some—but though you will bandle a great deal of money in your lifetime you will make the most of it yourself. I should say—you will Lot however, I should say, ever be able for to become very rich, for you will never be able for to keep money, although you will have the handling of a great deal in your life. No, I am certain that you will sever be

Here our reporter remembered the malicious influence of Moon upon his fortunes, and as he clenched his fists, felt as if he would like to get at the man who resides in that ill-conditioned planet, and have a backhold wrestle with him on stony ground. But the At-trologist continued thus: "You face up a letter; you also face up good news which is to come speedily I should say; you don't face up a sick bed, or a coffia, or a funeral, or any kind of immediate bad lack that I am able to see. You face up two men, one dark and one light complexioned. You must beware of the dark-complexioned man, for I should say he will do you an irjury if you allow him for to have a chance. Yes like to study; the kind of business you would be best in is doctor. You face up a light-complexioned lady; you will, I should say, be able to marry this lady, though a dark-complexioned man stands in the way. You must, I should say, be particularly excell to be dark-complexioned man. You will he ware of the dark-complexished man. You will be married twice; your first wife will die, but your last wife, I should say, will be likely for to outlive you. You will have three children, which will be all, I should say, that you will be likely for to have."

She then told our reporter that he might draw thir-teen earde, and make a wish, which he did; and she, on carefully examining the cards, told him that he would certainly have his wish. Cheered by this last grateful promise, and bidding a mental defiance to Moon, our reporter left the room. In the reception chamber he found the model and the black-eyed one just coming to time for what he should judge was the twenty-seventh round, both much damaged in the

hair, but plucky to the last. The next visit of our reporter was to Madame Harris, No. 80 West Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue, as account of whose appearance, surroundings, deportment and intellectual conversation will be given in the artiole succeeding this one.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF THE RIVER PIRATE.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday apon the body of Daniel Leary, alias Snaky, the river pirate, who, the morning previous, was found dead in a row-boat which was made fast to pier No 24 East River. The Coroner at first proceeded to the New York Hospital to take the deposition of John Williams, the sup-posed companion of the deceased, who also was shot n the same night. Williams refused to be sworn, and was exceedingly insolent to the Coroner at first; refused answering any questions that were put to him, saying to the Coroner that it was none of his busiques when or where he received his wounds. He finally, however, became more tractable, and reiterated the story of his having been shot by one of two men who were quarrelling on the corner of South and Market streets, late on Monday night. He stated that he had spent the evening at the theater in Chambers street, but could not tell what pieces had there been played. After leaving the theater he started for Catharine Market and while on his way there, was shot. He declared that he did not know the deceased, and had

never seen him.

Drs. Finnell and Weltje made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and found five buckshot wounds on his person, the chief of which, and the one which caused death, was on the left side. The harge had entered between the second and third ribs and passed through the hung, causing fatal interna bemorrhage. The shots found in his body were of the ane kind as those with which Williams was wounded Bartlet McGilhoun was sworn, and stated that he waned the row-boat in which the body of deceased was found, and that on Monday afternoon it was stolen from Pier No. 27, East River. He did not know the denembed.

Wm. S. Brownell, pilot of one of the Williamsburgh ferry-boats, testified that at 21 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while his boat was in the slip, he heard a cry of "Help" proceeding from or near Pier No. 24; te called the ferry watchman, and they went together to the pier; they saw as object in the slip like a man floating; it was about 40 feet from them, but they almost instantly lost sight of it; they then discovered a skiff tied to the pier, having in it the dead body of Leary; after informing the police he proceeded on his Williamsburgh, and, just as he was starting, heard a shot in the direction of Catharine Market; he was informed by a fireman connected with the Peckalip Ferry that the shooting of the thieves was done between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning; this fireman, shoes name is James Cook, stated to him that the man who shot them was a watchman connected with the Black Ball line; that a ship belonging to this line was about to leave forces, and the thiever intended to make a haul from her, and had boarded her by steaking the watchman halled them, but as they made no re-